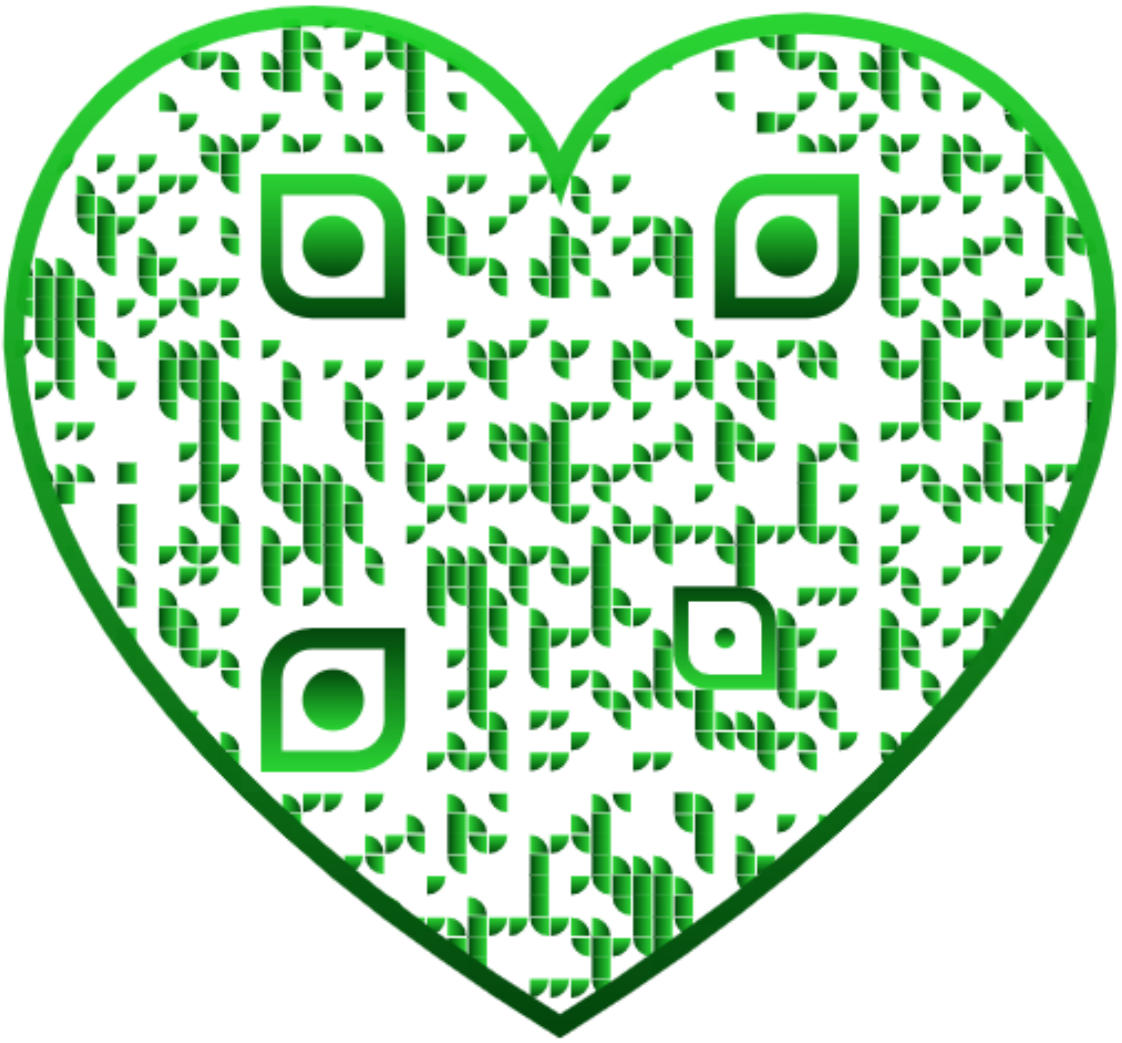
mickels diverticulum. What embyronic part and what role of2

a true congenital diverticulum, is a slight bulge in the small intestine present at birth and a vestigial remnant of the omphalo-mesenteric duct.

-A memory aid is the rule of 2s: 2% (of the population). 2 feet (proximal to the ileocecal valve). 2 inches (in length). 2 types of common ectopic tissue (gastric and pancreatic) 2 years is the most common age at clinical presentation 2:1 male: female ratio



CT sub aricunid haemorrhage Dx & ttt

is bleeding into the subarachnoid space — the area between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater surrounding the brain.[1] Symptoms may include a severe headache of rapid onset, vomiting, decreased level of consciousness, fever, and sometimes seizures.[1] Neck stiffness or neck pain are also relatively common.[2] In about a quarter of people a small bleed with resolving symptoms occurs within a month of a larger bleed.[1]

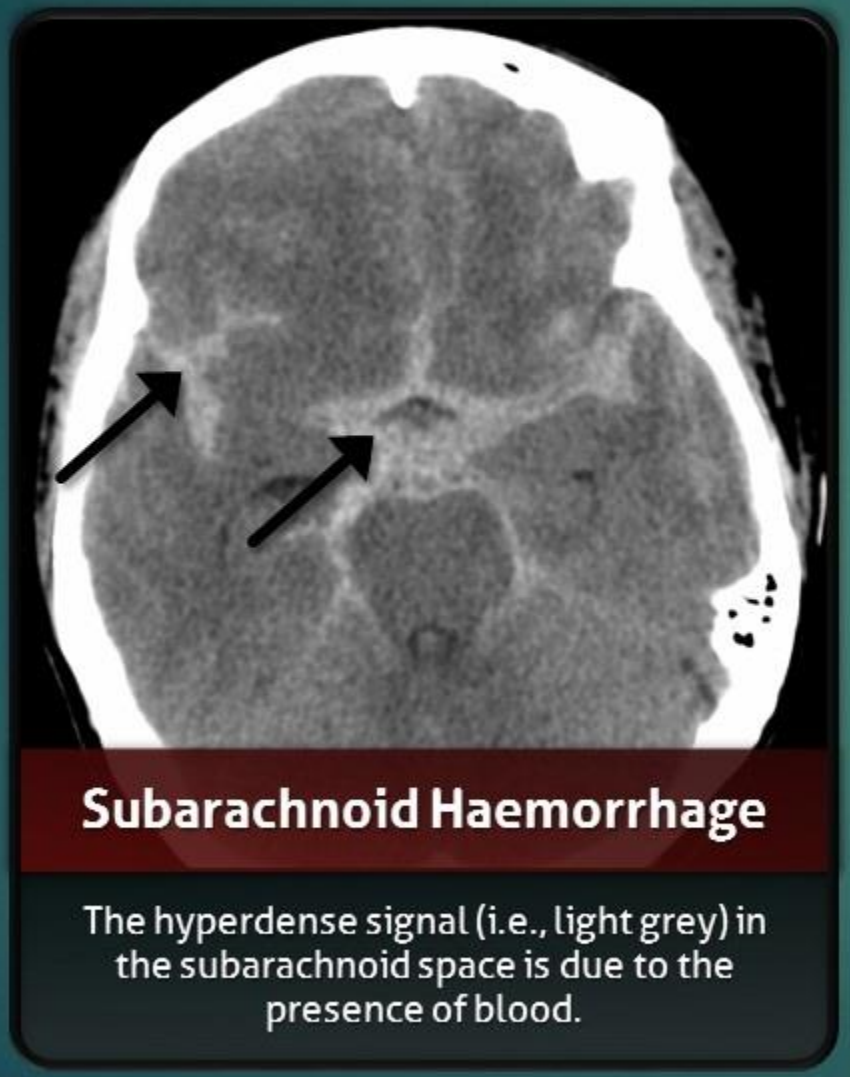
CT scan of the brain showing subarachnoid hemorrhage as a white area in the center and stretching into the sulci to either side (marked by the arrow)

Ttt:

Vasospasm= calcium channel blockers + regulate blood pressure

Subarachnoid Haemorrhage

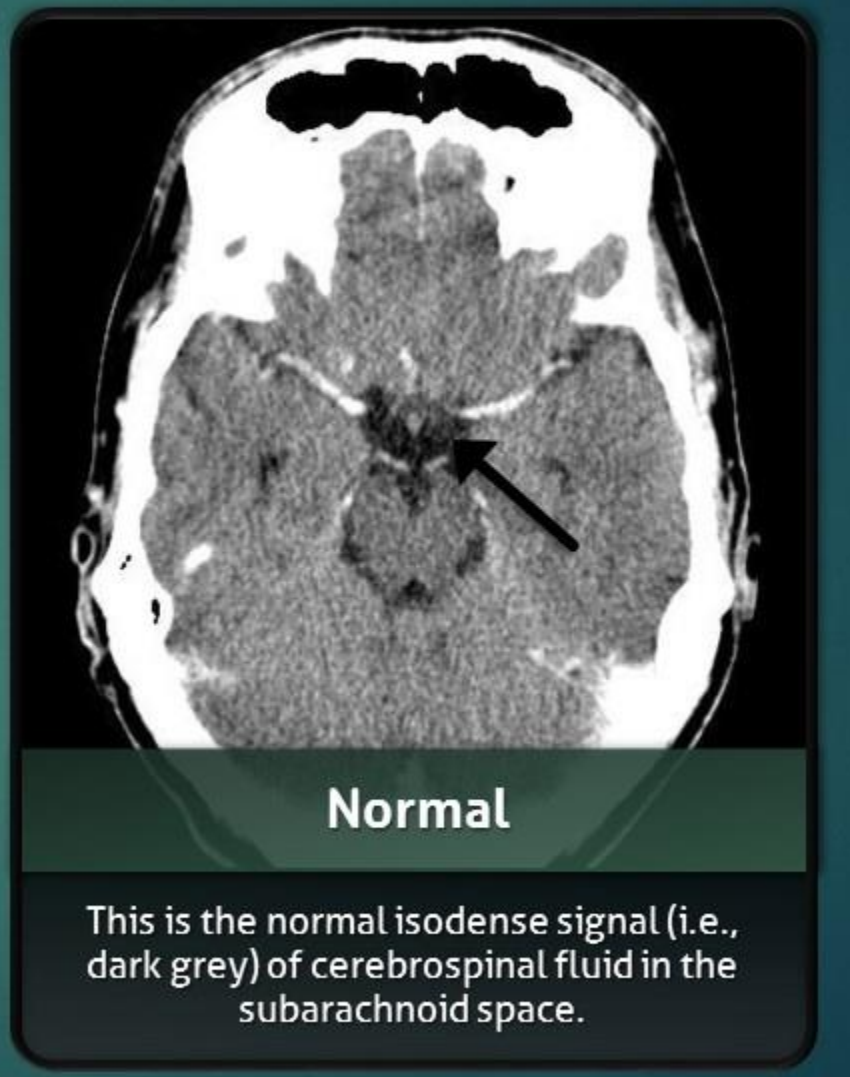
Computed Tomography Findings



Subarachnoid Haemorrhage

The hyperdense signal (i.e., light grey) in the subarachnoid space is due to the presence of blood.

Original image by James Heilman, MD / CC BY-SA 3.0



Normal

This is the normal isodense signal (i.e., dark grey) of cerebrospinal fluid in the subarachnoid space.

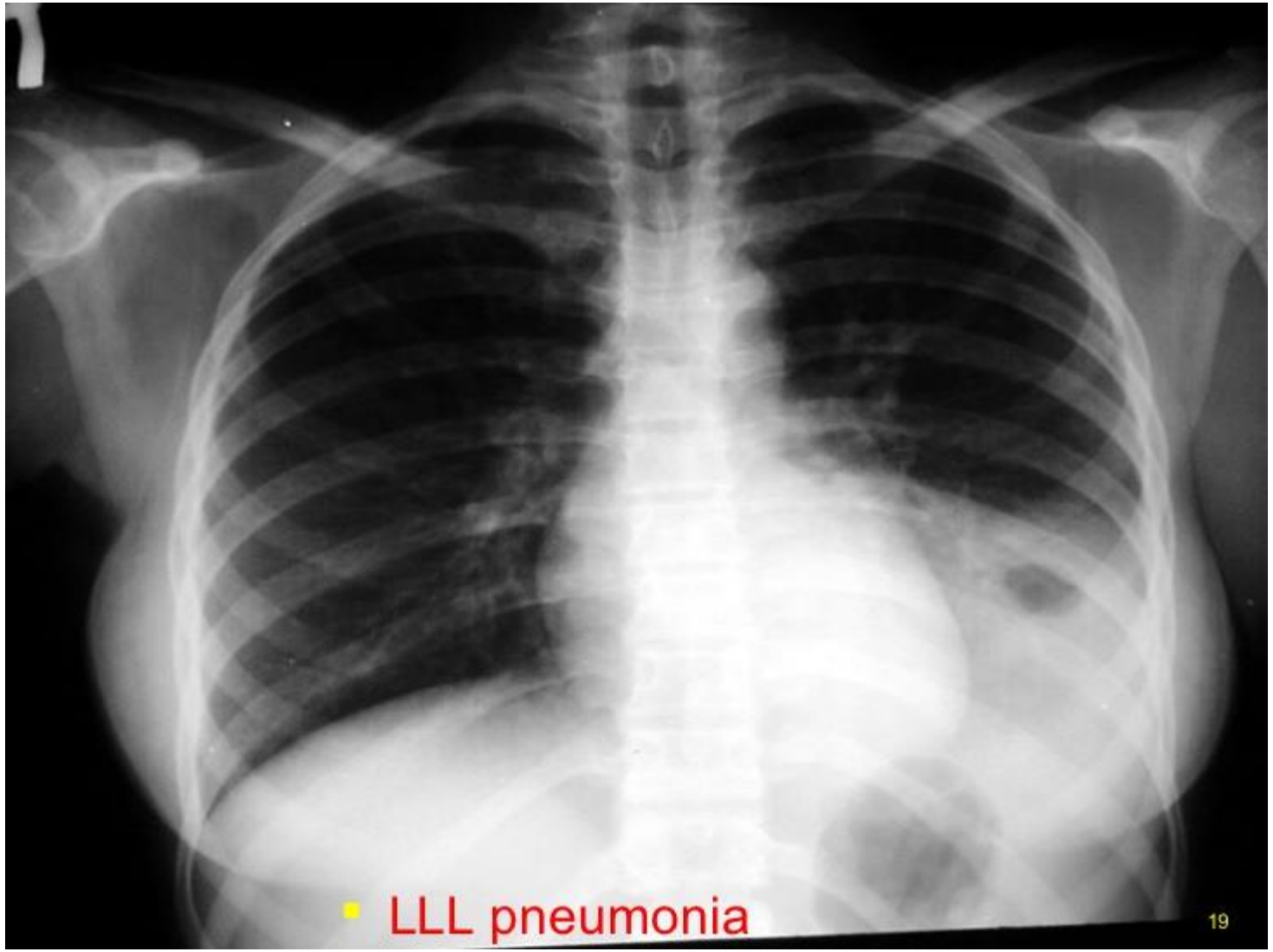
Original image by Mikael Häggström / CC0 BY-SA 1.0

pneumonia dx & ttt

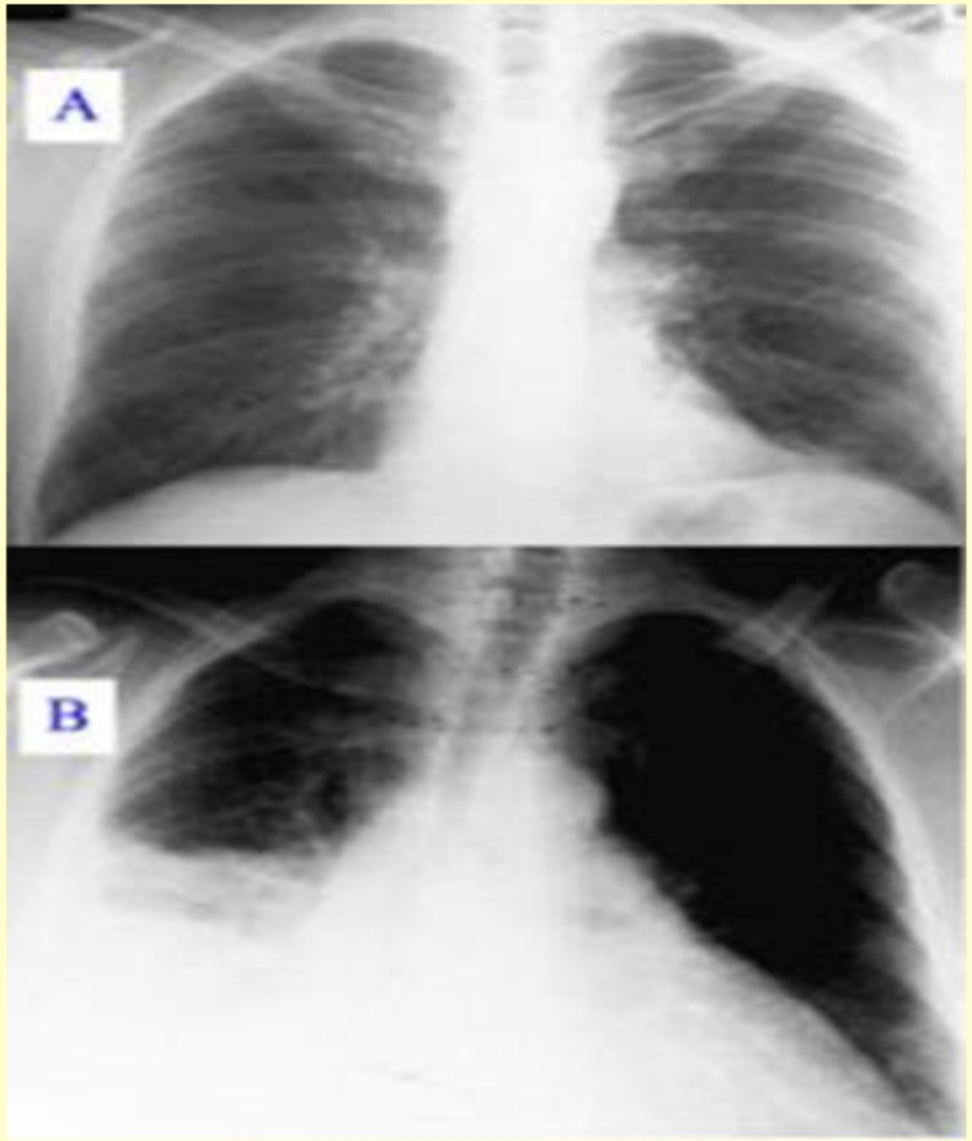
Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung affecting primarily the small air sacs known as alveoli.[4][13] Typically symptoms include some combination of productive or dry cough, chest pain, fever, and trouble breathing.[2] Severity is variable.[2]

Diagnosis : Physical exam = crepitations
CXR

TTT= Oral antibiotics, rest, simple analgesics, and fluids usually suffice for complete resolution



Pneumonia



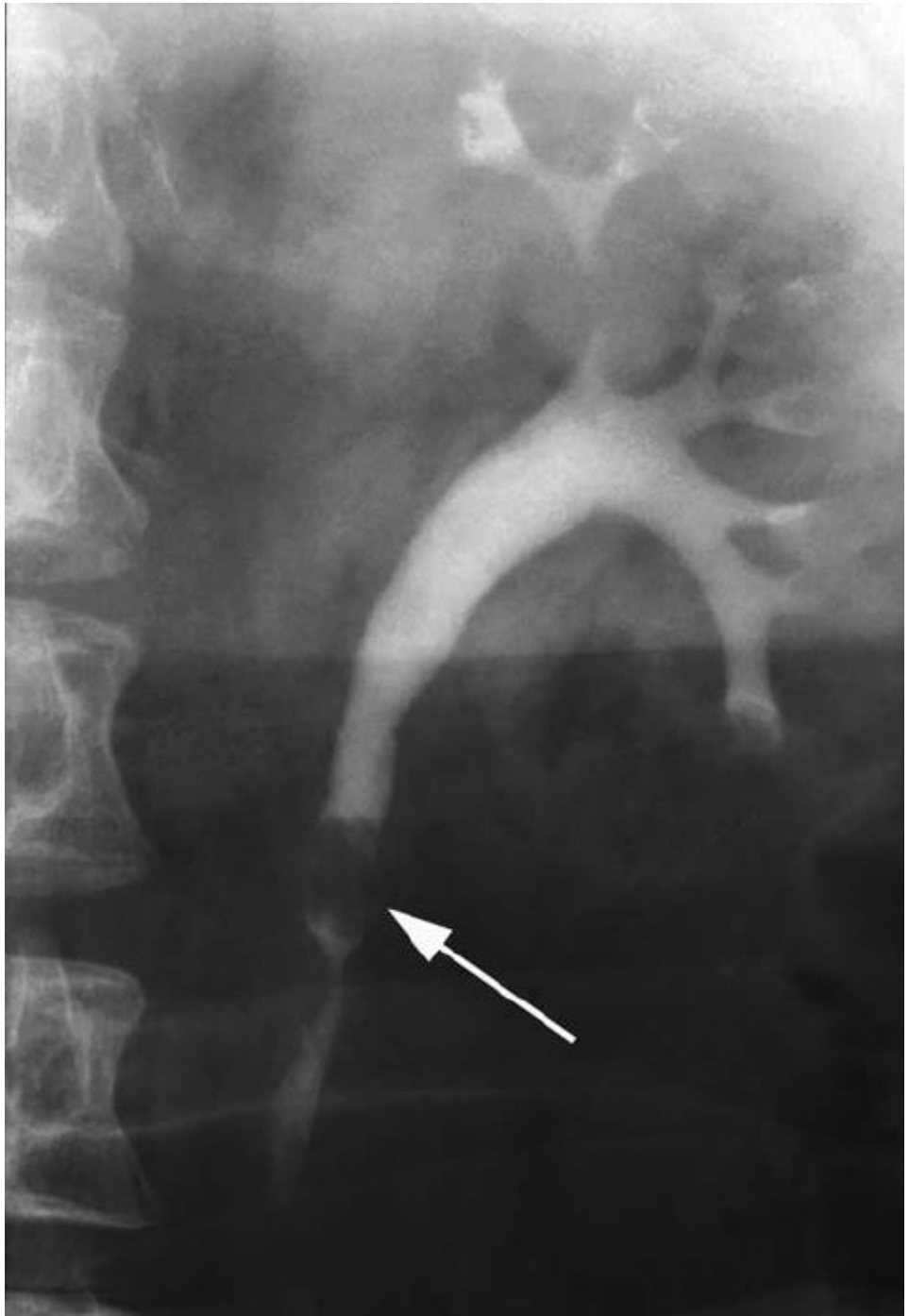
- Image (A): Normal chest x-ray

- Image (B): Lobar pneumonia

IVP stone in ureter with hydro nephrosis

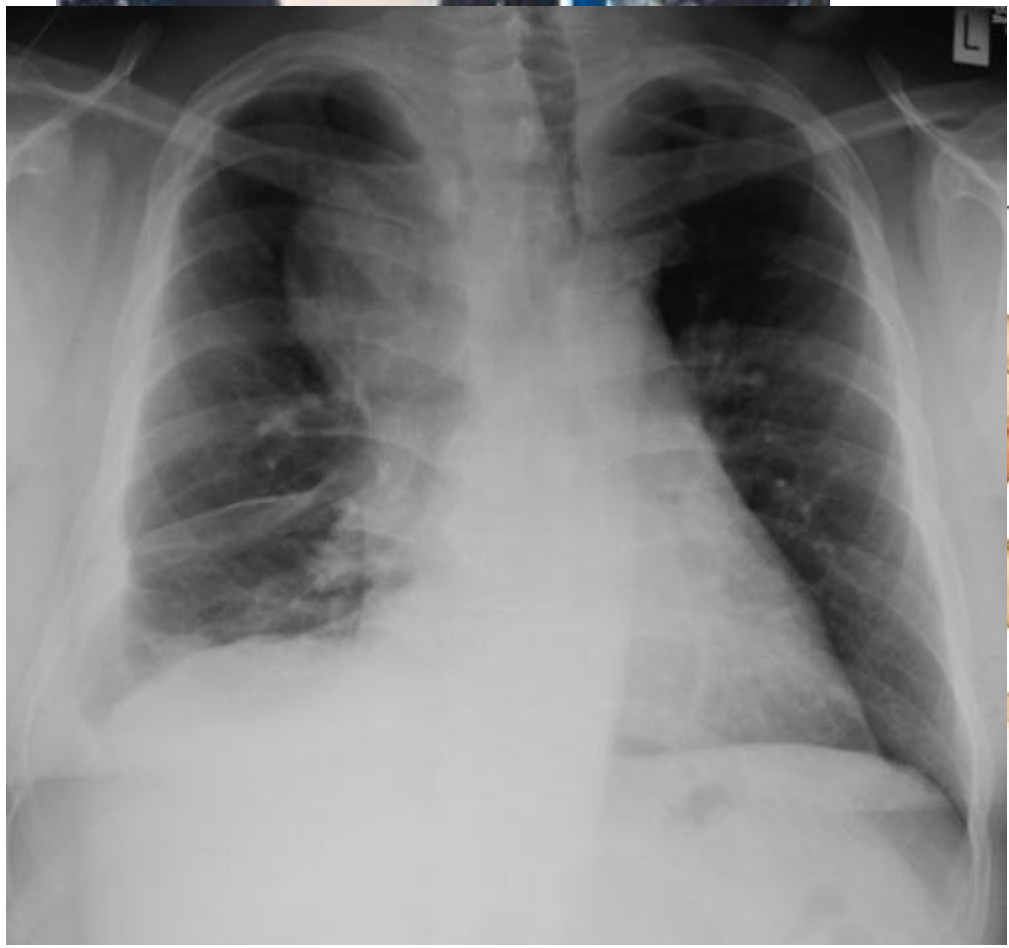
Bilateral hydronephrosis

Stone in ureter



retrosternal gioter dx & ttt

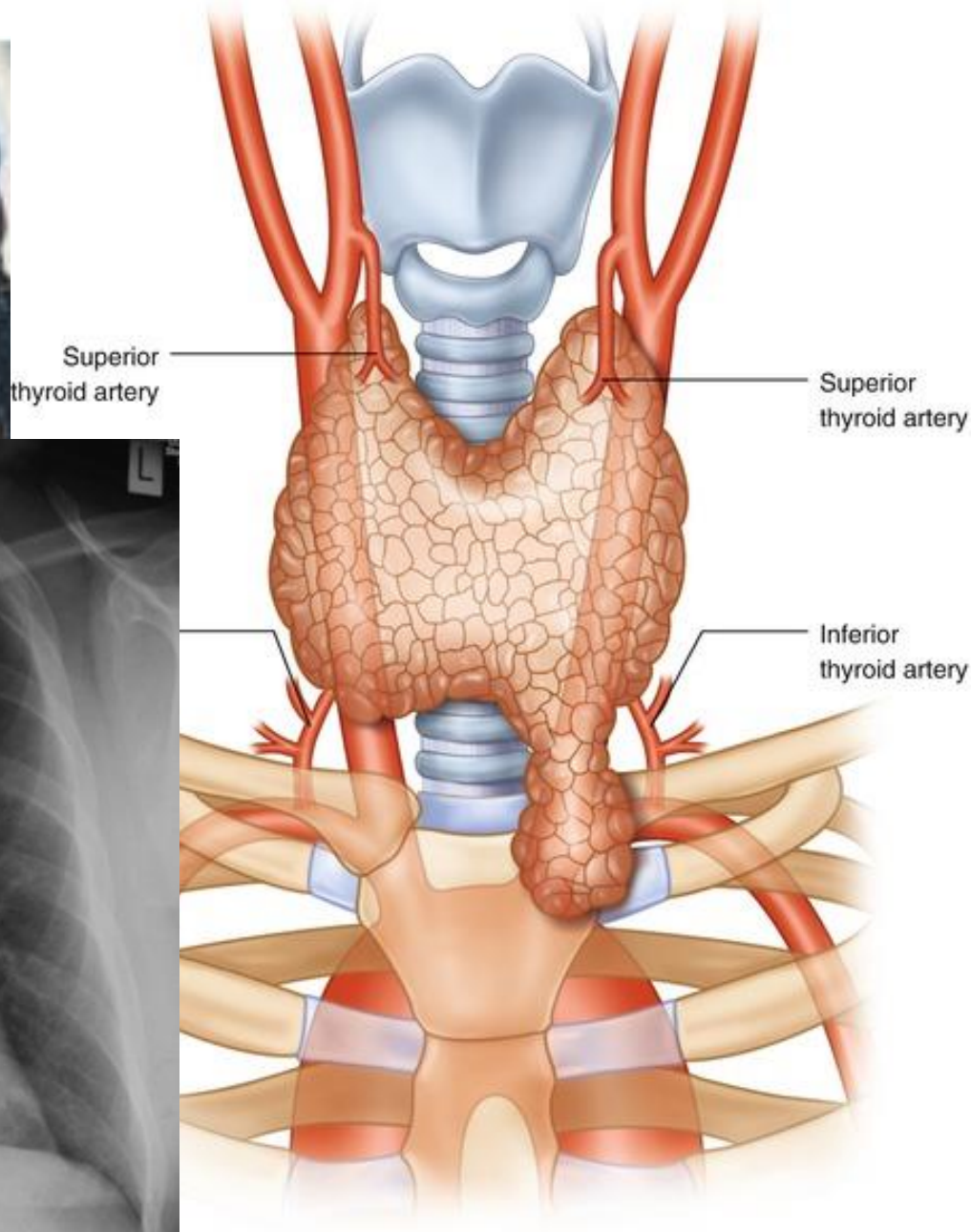
Chest XRay of retrosternal goitre showing marked deviation of the trachea



Dx: dyspnea , dysphagia , congested neck vein , dullness over manubrium sterni + ask pt. to rise hands up = congestion on face

CXR + CT + thyroid scan Tc99

Ttt: try to deliver it to neck then remove it , antithyroid drugs are contraindicated = increase gland size



Burst abdomen = wound dehiscence

It is failure of abd. Wound to heal
Their may be serosaginous discharge
Evisceration = intestine prolapse through wound
Dehiscence= No intestine prolapse through wound
Ttt= cover bowel with sterile dressing + Ryle tube + IV antibiotic + surgery= bowel returned to abd. + the wound is closed by prolen = tension suture

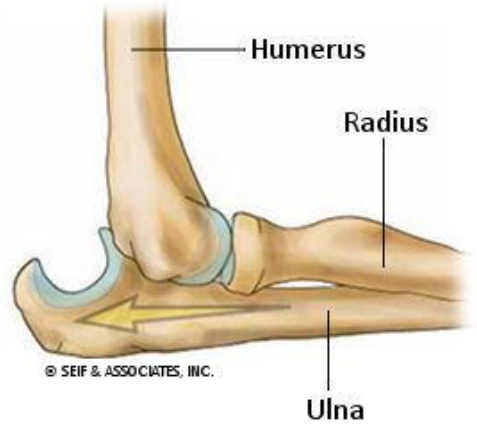
thyroglossal cyst

It is remnant thyroglossal duct
Clinical pic:
Age: childhood
Symptoms : rounded cystic mass at midline of neck, moves up and down with deglutition & tongue protrusion
Complication : thyroglossal fistula
Ttt: sistrunk operation

Posterior elbow dislocation

Due to trauma

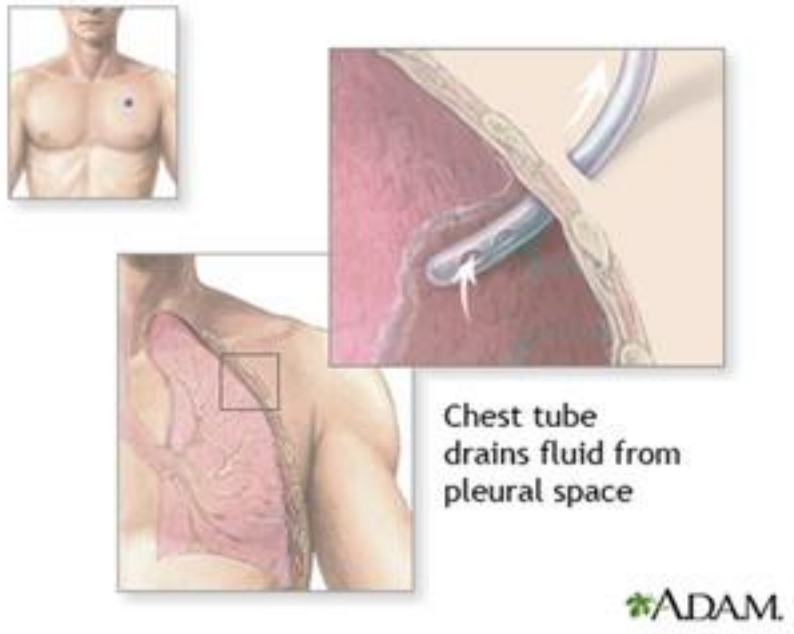
Ttt= closed reduction and ext. fixation



Chest tube

the tube is inserted into the 5th intercostal space slightly anterior to the mid axillary line.

it can be safely removed when the drainage is <200 ml in 24 hours.
A chest X-ray should be done prior to tube removal to confirm re-expansion of the affected lung and to assure that the timing is right.



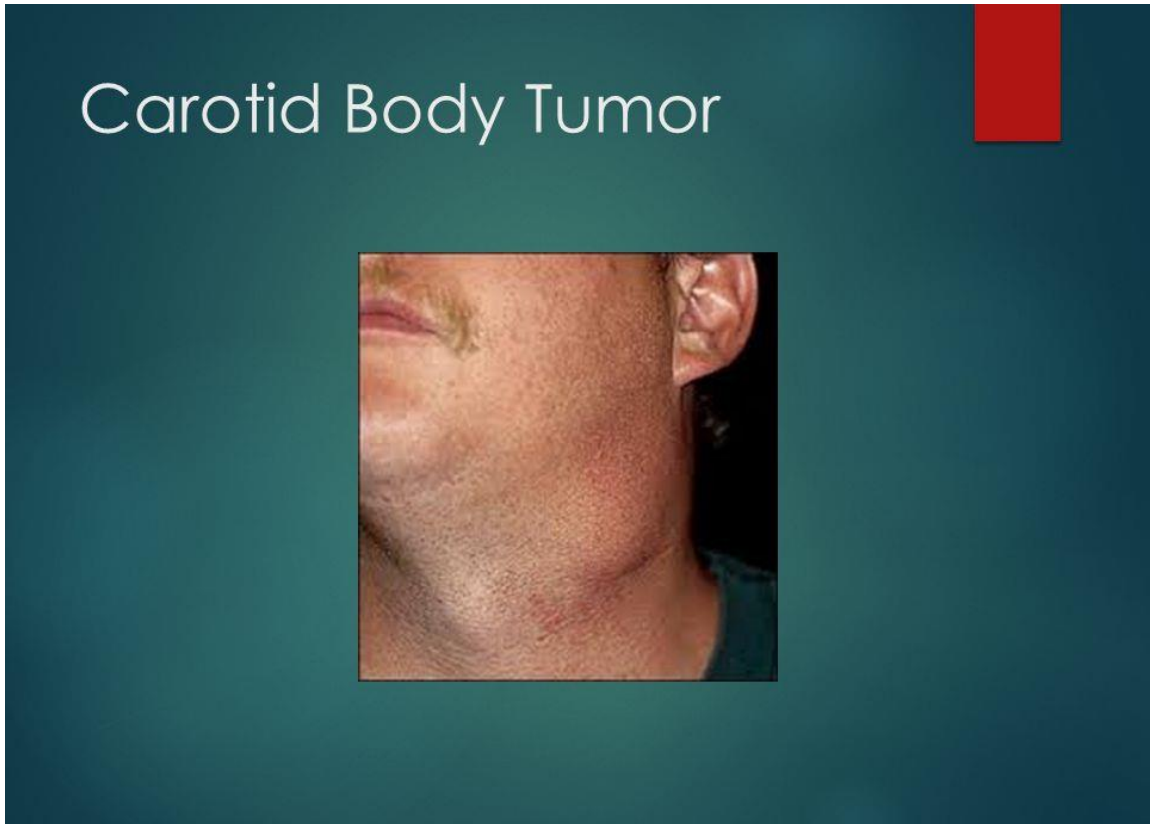
Incisional hernia

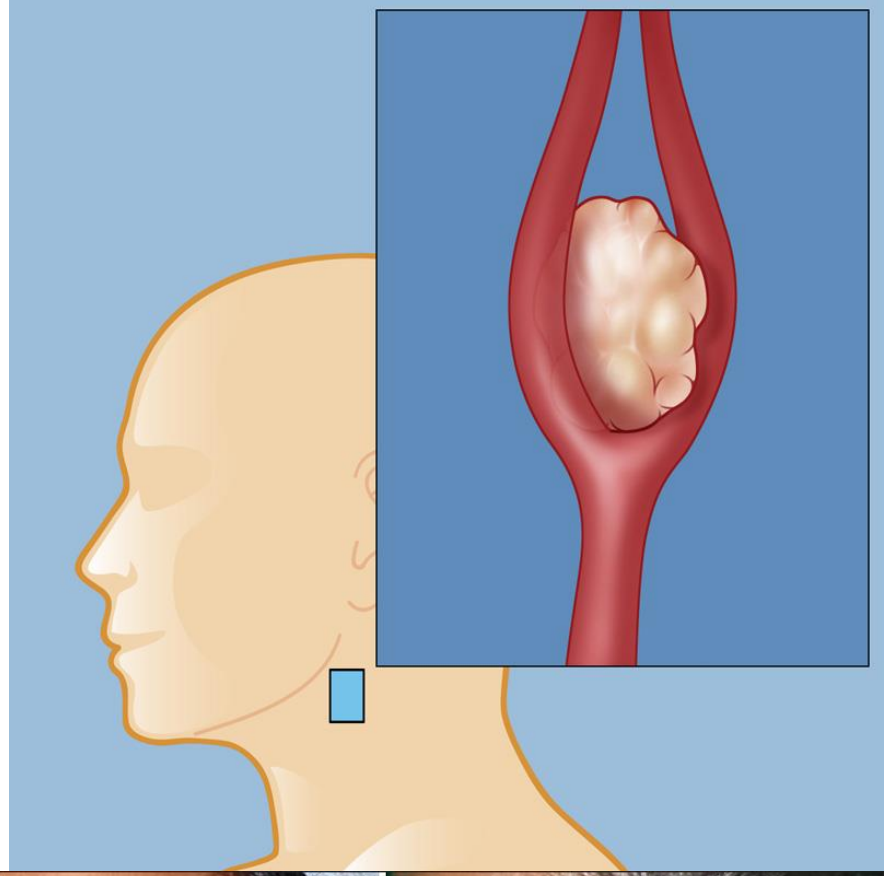
An **Incisional Hernia** is a **hernia** that occurs through a previously made **incision** in the abdominal wall

Ttt:
Anatomical repair :repair the defect in layers
Hernioplasty: using prolen mesh

carotid body tumor = **paraganglioma**

Investigations : U/S ,MRI ,MRA is better
Compliaction : this includes the risks of cranial nerve injuries (IX, X, XI, XII), bleeding, infection, stroke, and death.





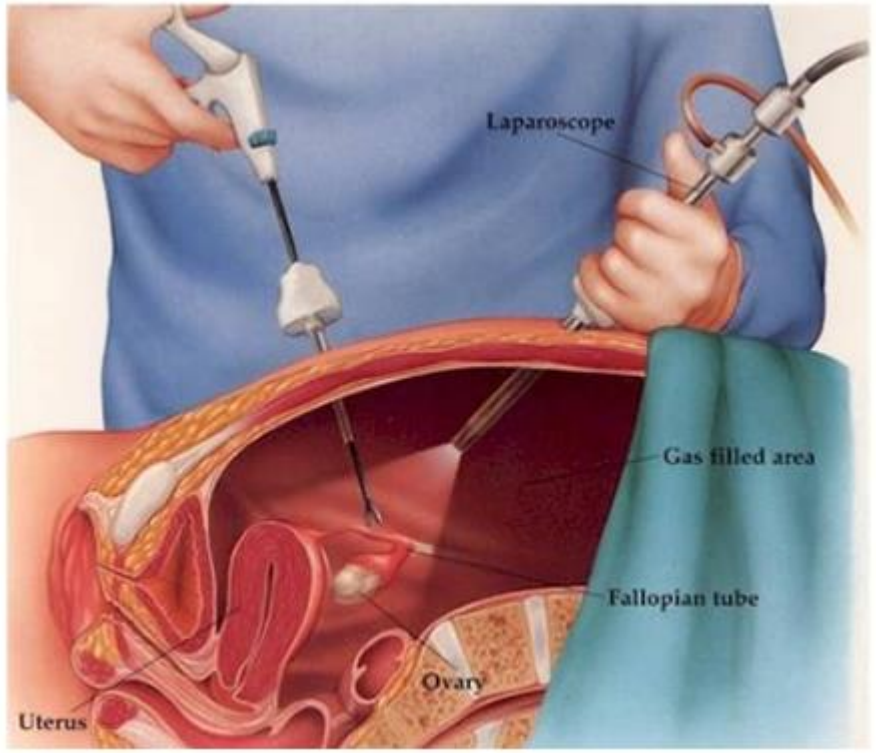
Parotid gland enlargement

postoperative complications:
Facial palsy

Laparoscopy

is an operation performed in the abdomen or pelvis through small incisions (usually 0.5–1.5 cm) with the aid of a camera. It can either be used to inspect and diagnose a condition or to perform surgery.

Complications:
pneumoperitoneum
INTESTINAL INJURY. ...
URINARY TRACT INJURY. ...
Ureteral Injury. ...
Bladder Injury. ...
Abdominal Wall Vascular Injury. ...
MAJOR VASCULAR INJURY.



Varicose veins in leg

A **tourniquet test** (also known as a **capillary fragility test**) determines capillaryfragility. It is a clinical diagnostic method to determine a patient's haemorrhagic tendency. It assesses fragility of capillary walls and is used to identify thrombocytopenia

***

TTT:

-saphenous stripping

-**Sclerotherapy**

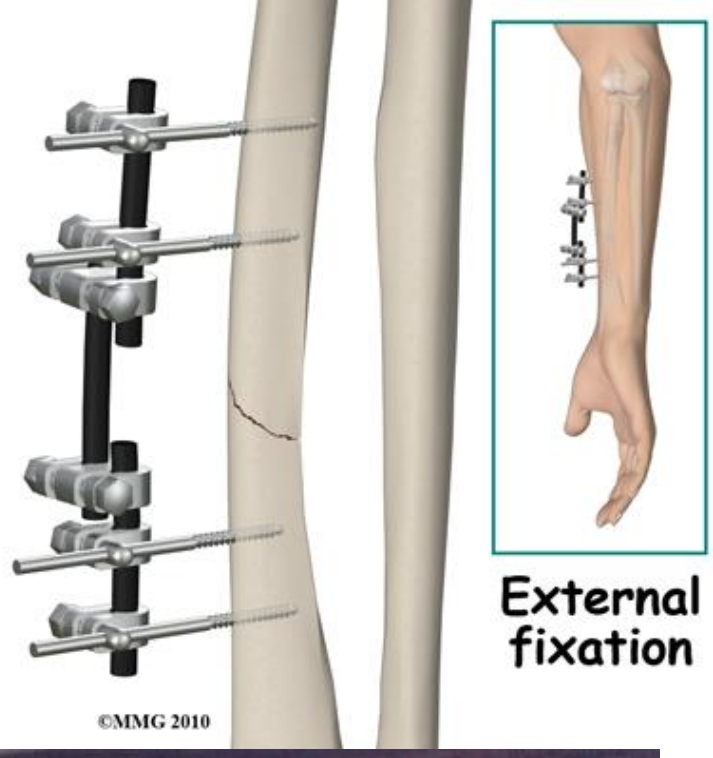
-phlebectomy

Suture types

Absorbable					Non-absorbable		
Braided		Monofilament			Braided		Monofilament
Vicryl	Vicryl rapide	Monocryl	Fast absorbing gut	Chromic gut	Ethibond	Silk	Ethilon

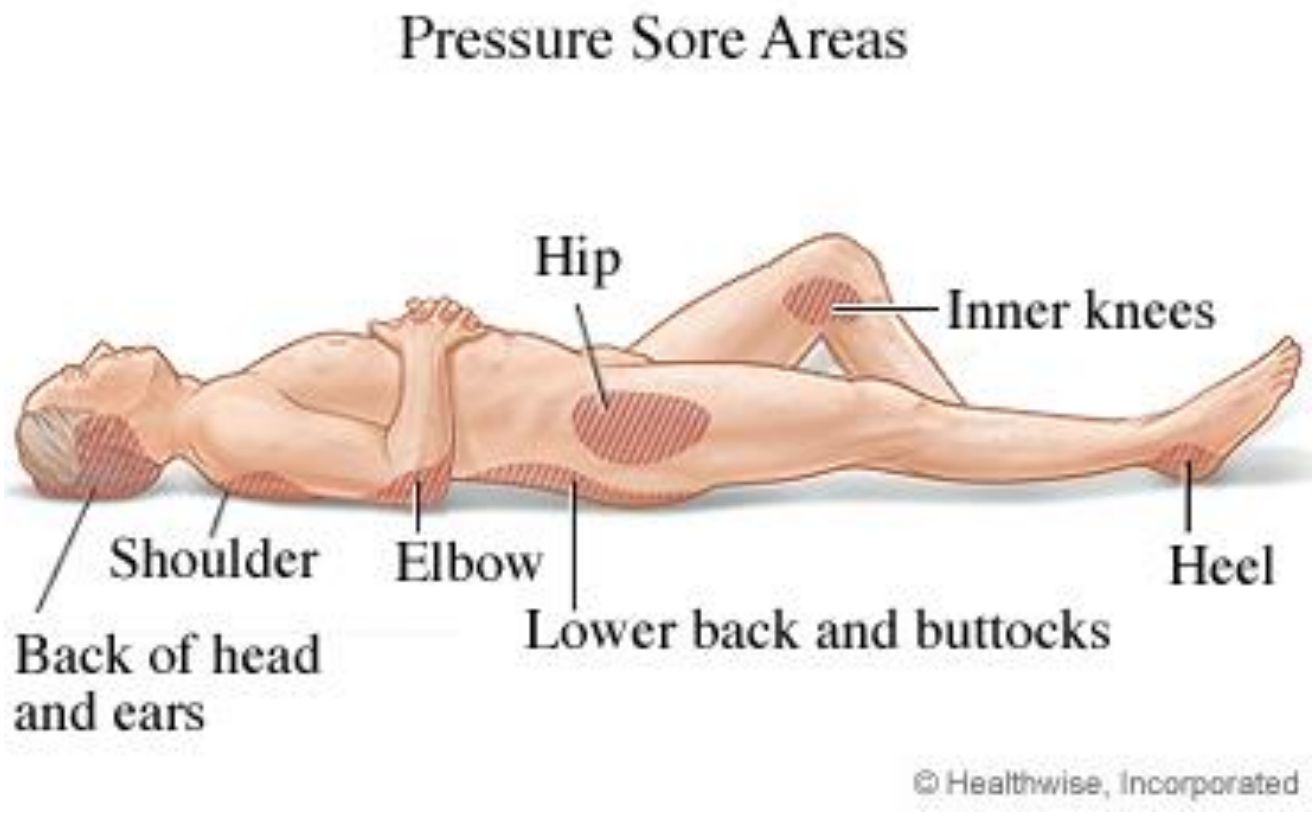
External fixation of fracture

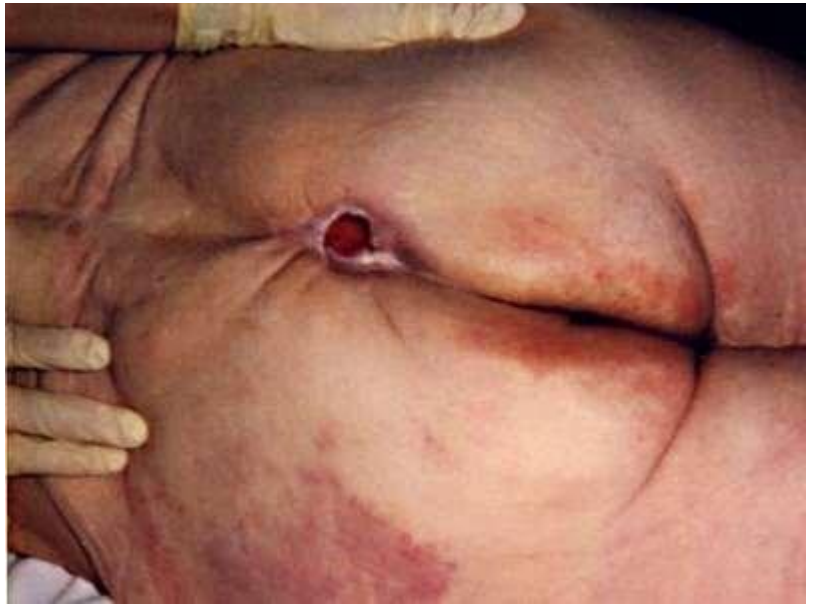
It is indicated with severe **compound fracture** especialy tibia and femur



Bed sore

also called **pressure** ulcers and decubitus ulcers — are injuries to skin and underlying tissue resulting from prolonged **pressure** on the skin. Bedsores most often develop on skin that covers bony areas of the body, such as the heels, ankles, hips and tailbone.



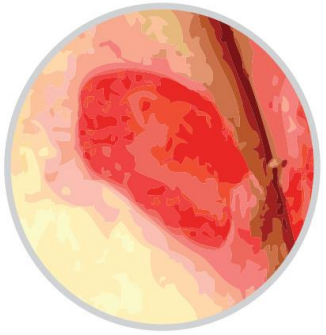


Bed sores – how they develop

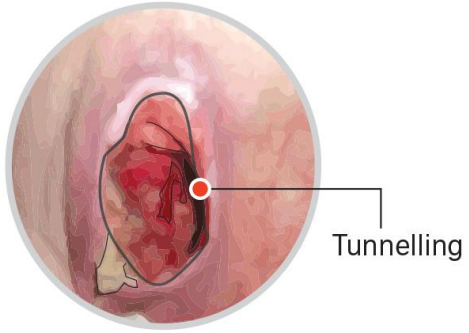
STAGES

1 A bit of redness that doesn't lighten when pressed. Site might be painful, especially when touched.

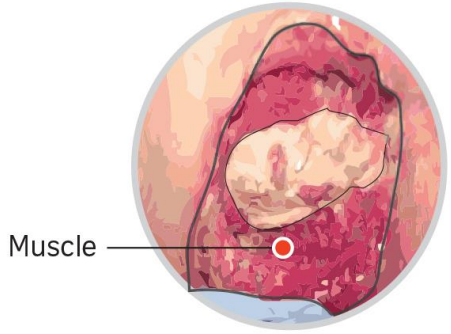
2 Part of the skin might have peeled off. The area looks like a blister, or a blister that has burst.



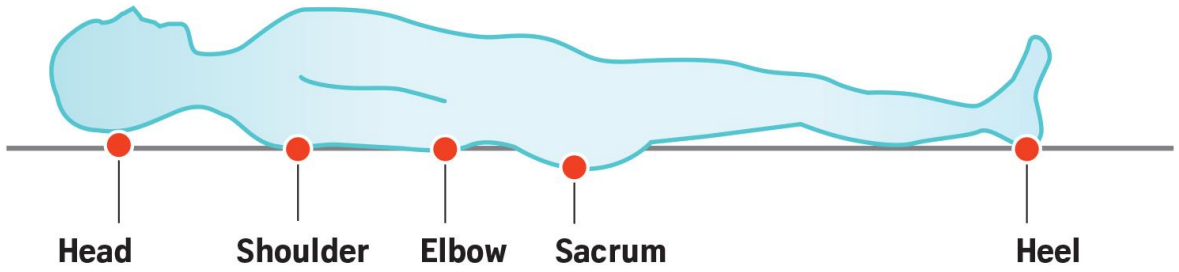
3 By now, it is a deep wound, often with some fat exposed. It looks like a crater, possibly with yellowish dead tissue at the bottom. If there is tunnelling, the wound would be deeper that what can be seen.



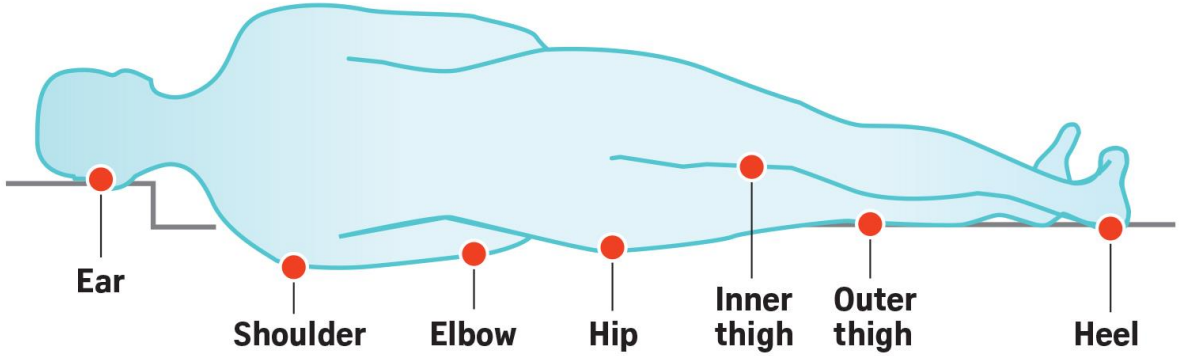
4 The wound is so deep that muscle, bone and tendon are exposed, with a significant amount of dead tissue at the base, either yellowish, or even dark and crusty.



WHERE THEY DEVELOP



Results from pressure, shearing force and friction.



Common sites are bony, prominent parts of the body.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

- Turn patient every two hours.
- Get patient out of bed – to walk or sit.
- Ensure sufficient nutrition and water intake.
- Change diapers at least every four hours.
- Apply moisturiser and cream that protects against moisture.
- Use cushions to reduce pressure.

Source: CHANGI GENERAL HOSPITAL ST GRAPHICS

Alvarado **score** of **appendicitis**

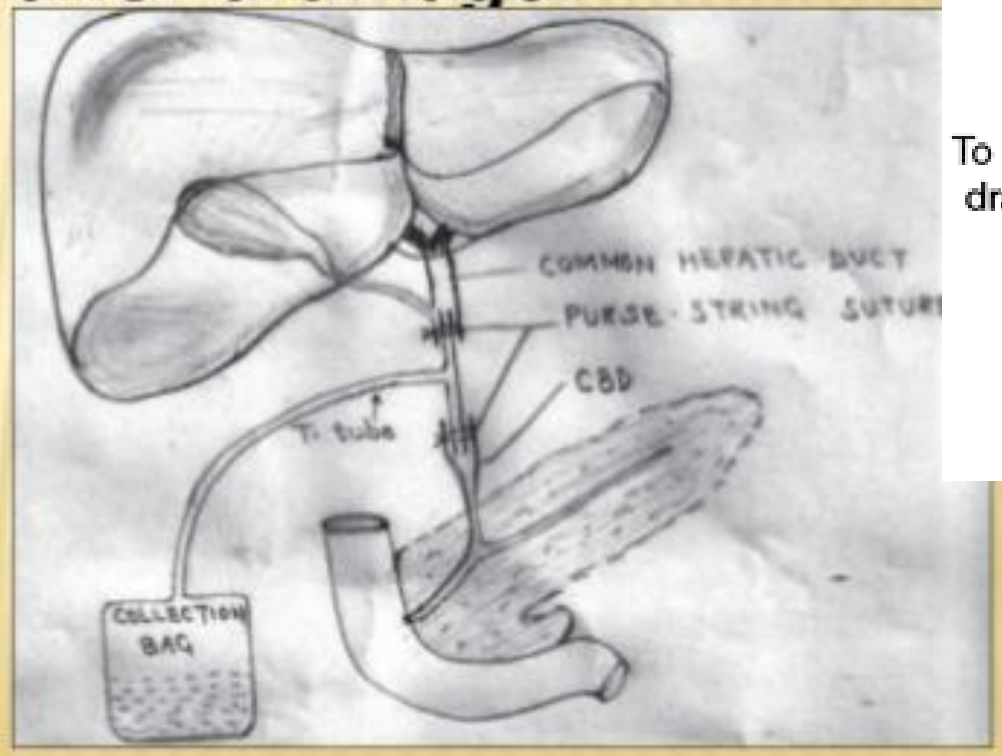
The Alvarado **score** is a clinical **scoring** system used in the diagnosis of **appendicitis**.

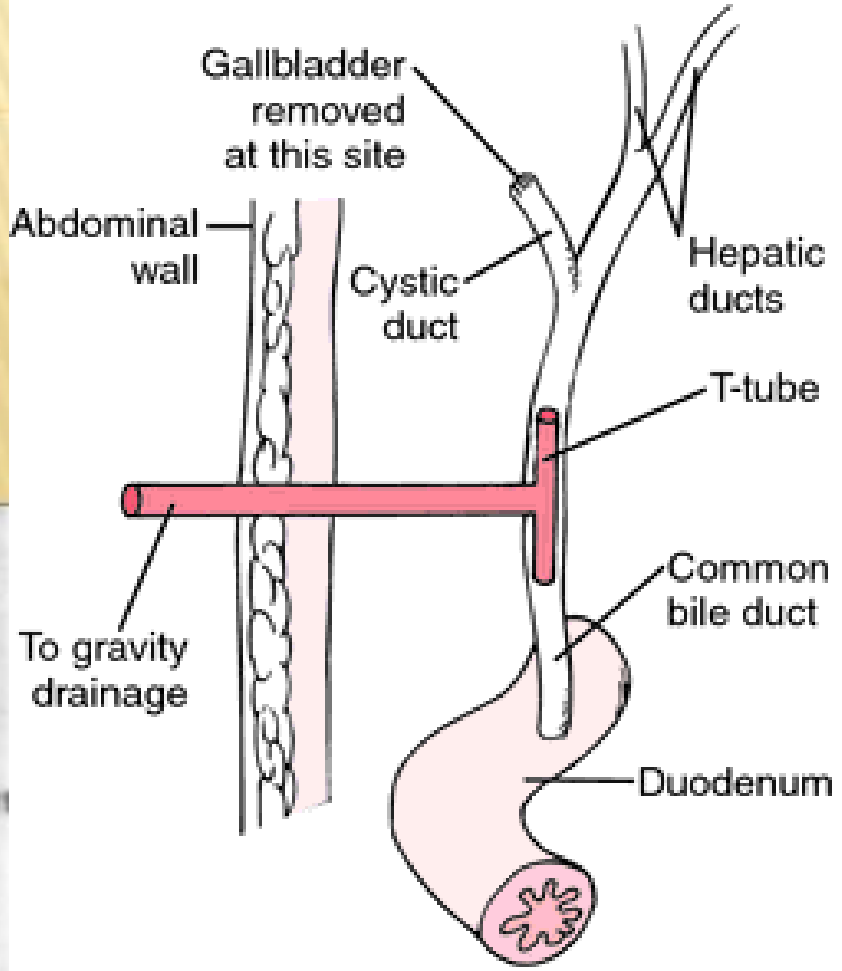
Table-I: The Alvarado scoring system

	Mnemonic (MANTRELS)	*Value*
Symptoms	Migration	1
	Anorexia	1
	Nausea-Vomiting	1
Signs	Tenderness in RLQ	1
	Rebound Pain	2
	Elevation of temperature>37.3°C	1
Laboratory	Leukocytosis	1
	Shift to the left	1

WHAT IS T TUBE ?

- A tubular device in the shape of a T, inserted through the skin into a cavity or a wound and used for drainage.





PURPOSE OF T TUBE

- Handling of the common bile duct in the form of dissection, dilatation or choledochotomy invariably leads to slowing of motility in the common bile duct as well as can lead to spasm of the sphincter of Oddi.

- T-tube can cause back pressure and give way of sutures used to suture the choledochotomy incision leading to a

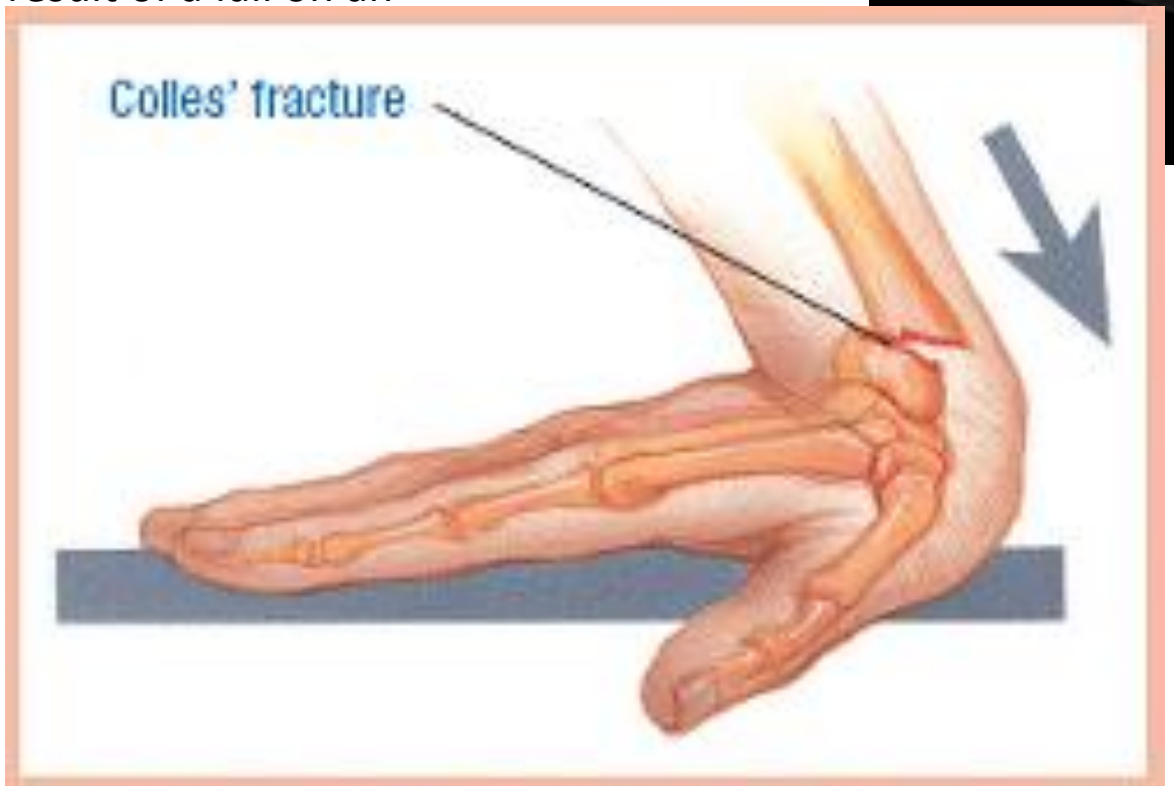
Buerger's disease

Buerger's disease (thromboangiitis obliterans) is a rare **disease** of the arteries and veins in the arms and legs. In **Buerger's disease**, your blood vessels become inflamed, swell and can become blocked with blood clots (thrombi). This eventually damages or destroys skin tissues and may lead to infection and gangrene

rhinoscope

Colles' fracture

A **Colles' fracture** is a type of **fracture** of the distal forearm in which the broken end of the radius is bent backwards. Symptoms may include pain, swelling, deformity, and bruising. Complications may include damage to the median nerve. It is typically occurs as a result of a fall on an outstretched hand.



Source: The Anatomical Chart Company. Atlas of Pathophysiology, 3rd ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2010.

Colle's Fracture
(Outward)
Smith's Fracture
(Inward)

supracondylar fracture

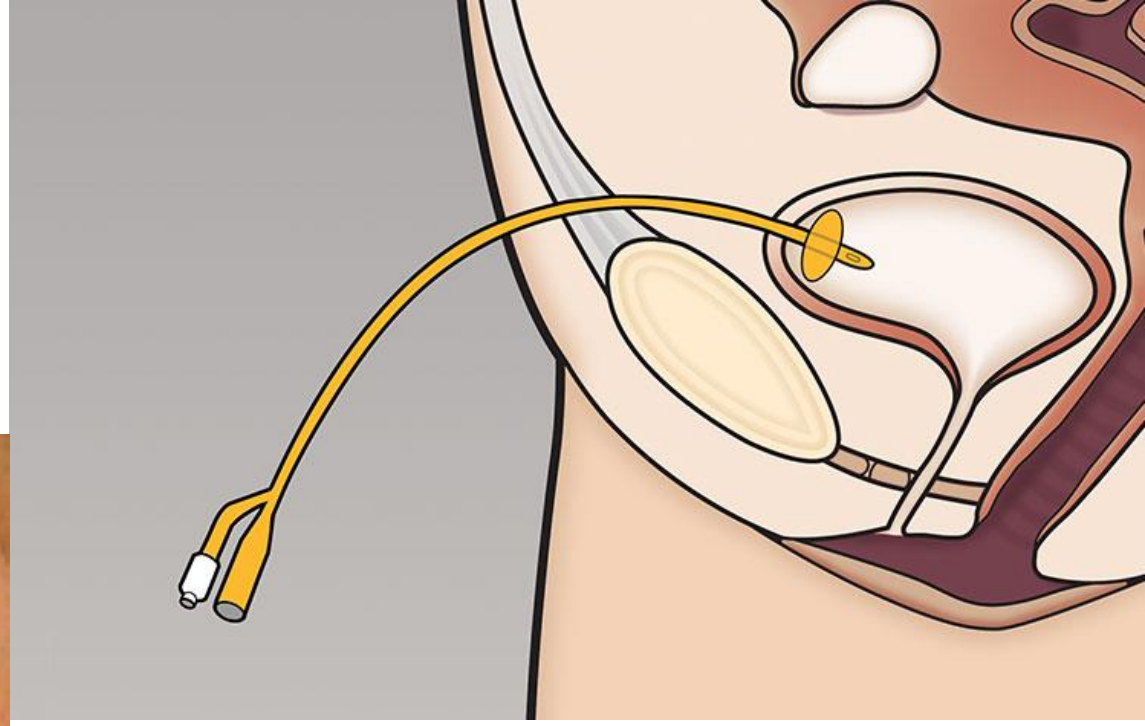
A **supracondylar** humerus **fracture** is a **fracture** of the distal humerus just above the elbow joint. The **fracture** is usually transverse or oblique and above the medial and lateral condyles and epicondyles. This **fracture** pattern is relatively rare in adults, but is the most common type of elbow **fracture**in children.

pneumoperitoneum x- Ray

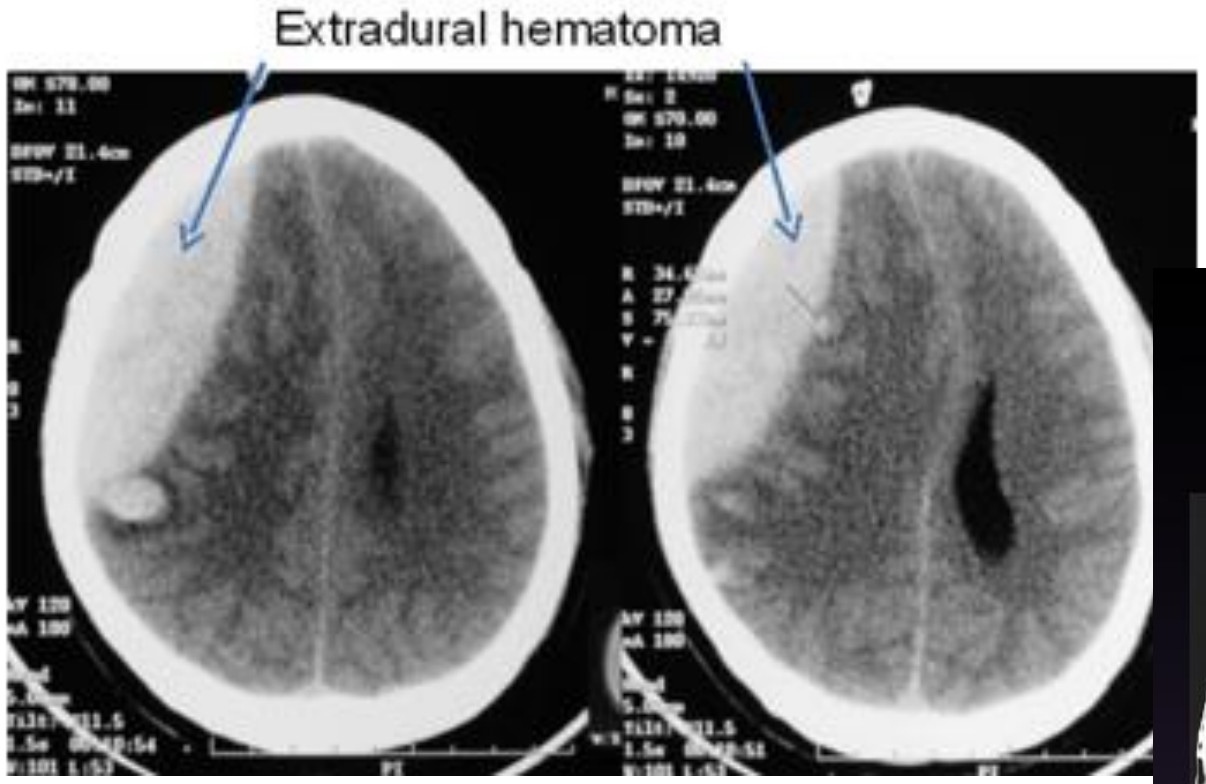
Pneumoperitoneum is pneumatosis (abnormal presence of air or other gas) in the peritoneal cavity, a potential space within the abdominal cavity.

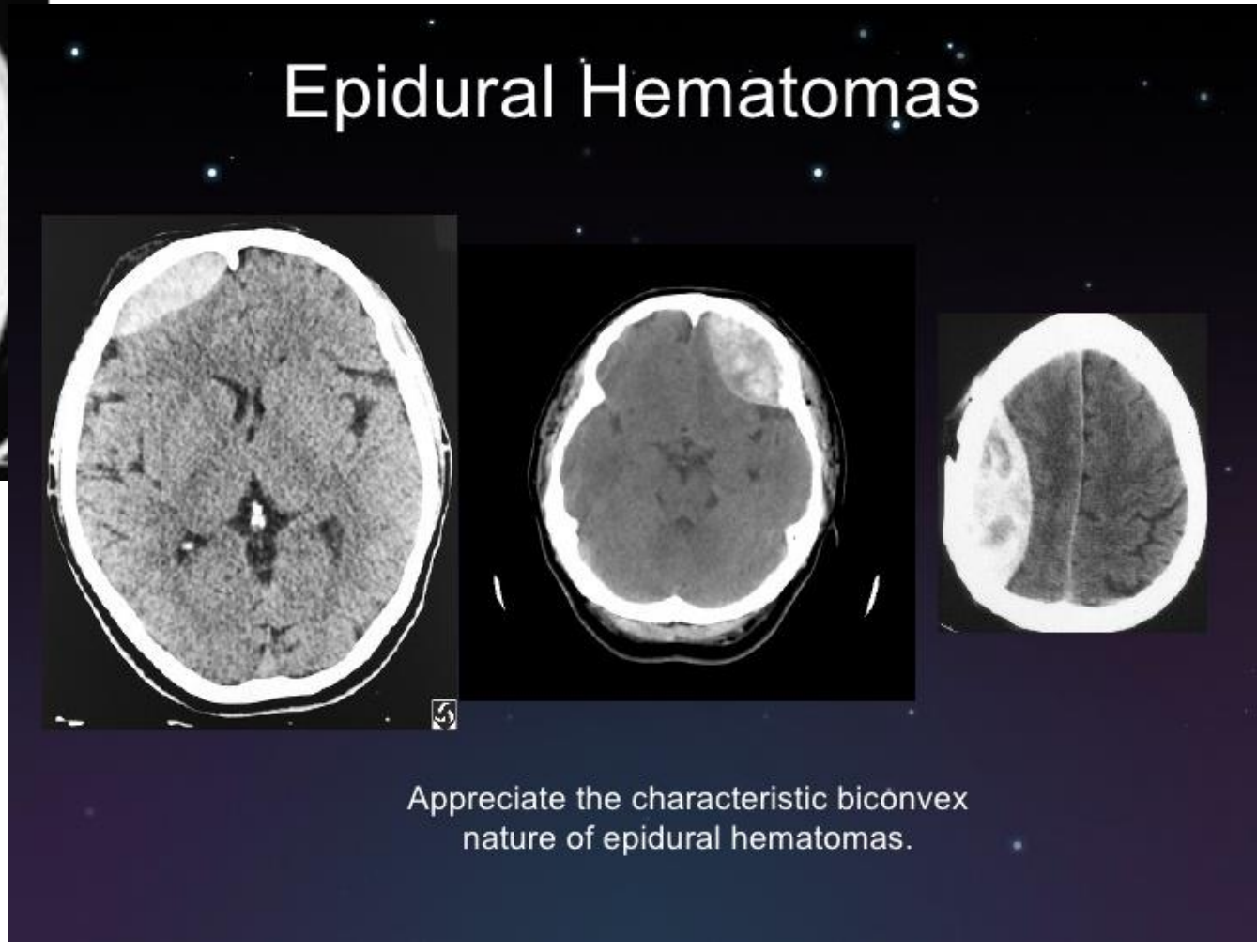
suprapubic catheter

A **suprapubic catheter** is a thin, sterile tube used to drain urine from your bladder when you cannot urinate. This type of **catheter** is used if you aren't able to use a **catheter** that is inserted into the urethra. The urethra carries urine from the bladder out of the body.



Extradural haemorrhage CT scan



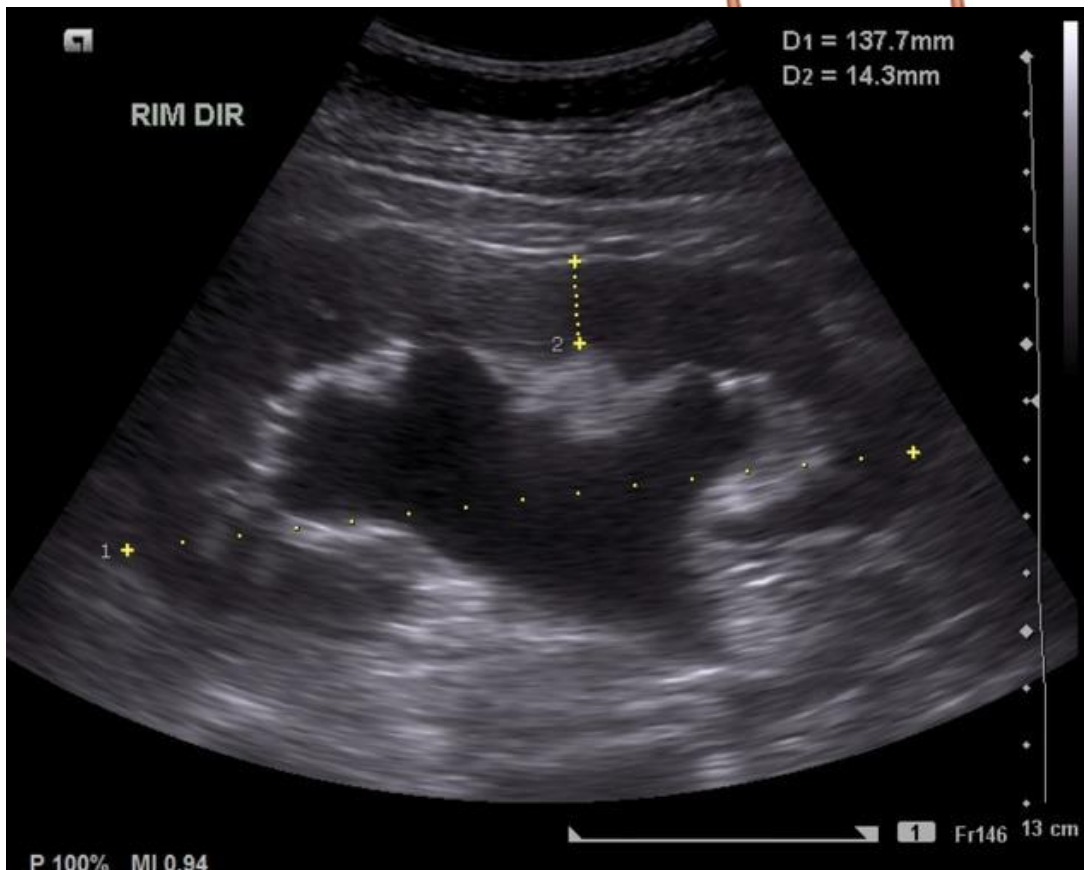


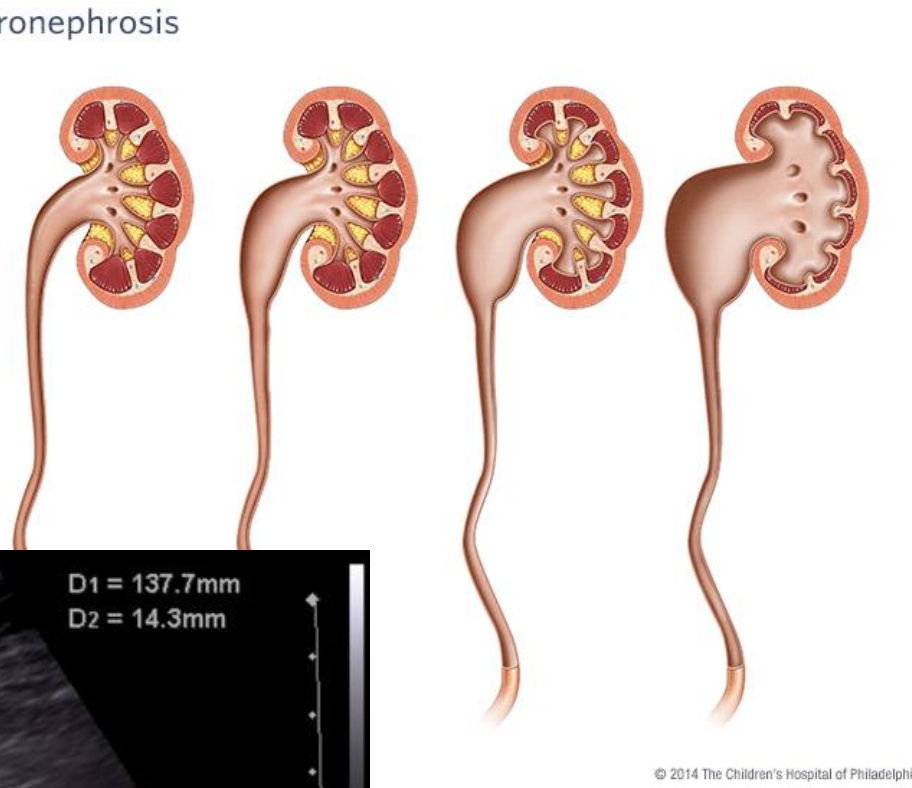
Ivp filling defect

Intravenous pyelography (IVP) shows a filling defect in the upper calyx of the left kidney.

hydronephrosis

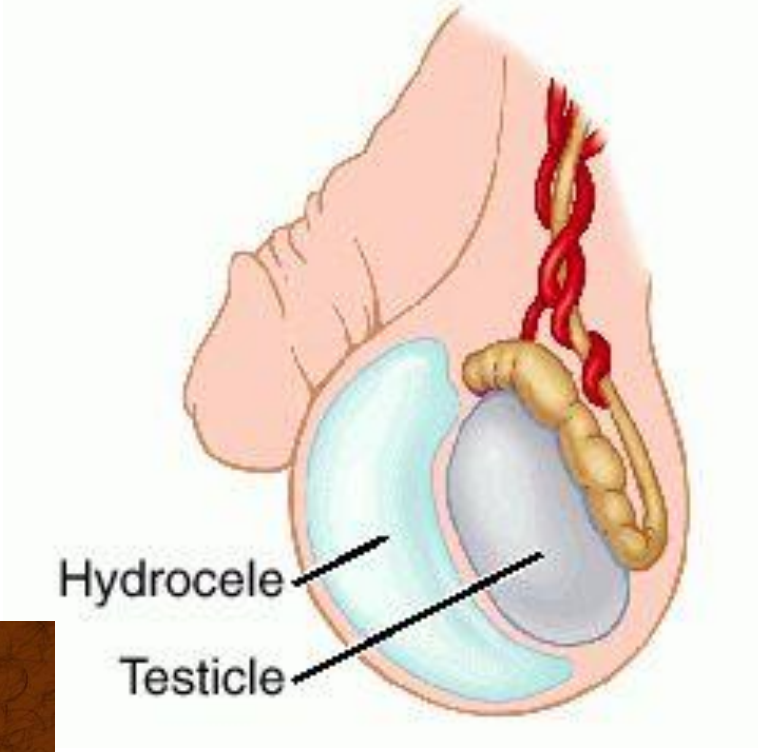
Hydronephrosis is the swelling of a kidney due to a build-up of urine. It happens when urine cannot drain out from the kidney to the bladder from a blockage or obstruction. **Hydronephrosis** can occur in one or both kidneys. The main function of the urinary tract is to remove wastes and fluid from the body.



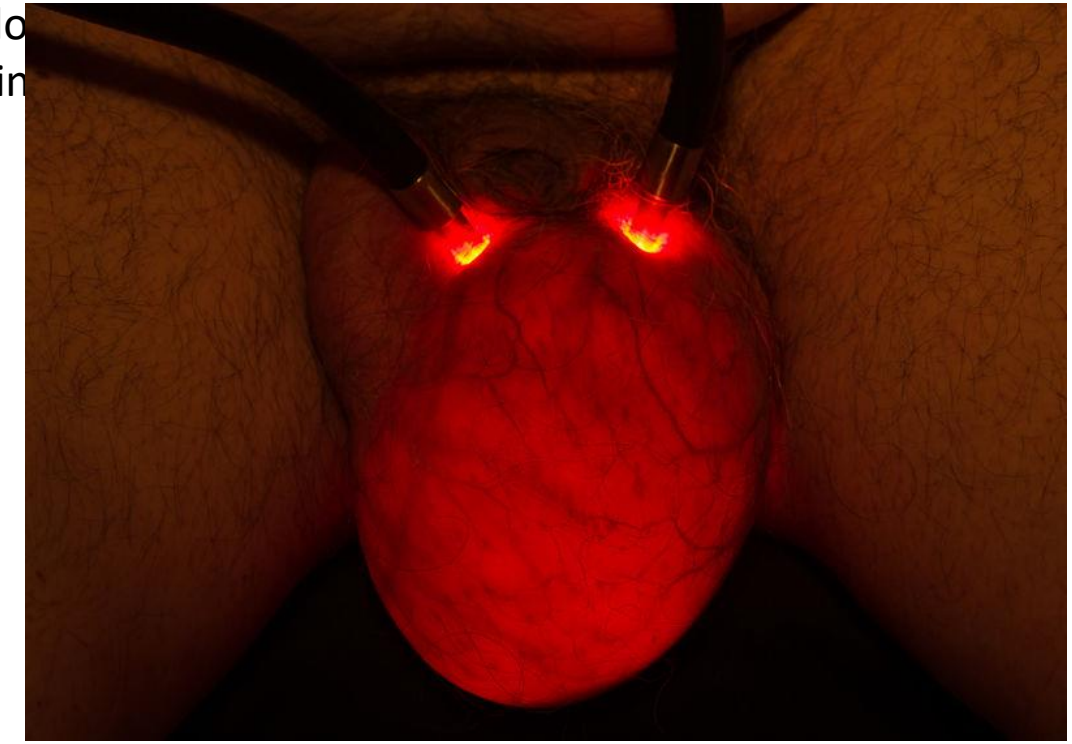


testicular hydrocele

A **hydrocele** (HI-droe-seel) is a type of swelling in the scrotum that occurs when fluid collects in the thin sheath surrounding a **testicle**. **Hydrocele** is common in newborns and usually disappears without treatment by age 1. Older boys and adult men can develo a**hydrocele** due to inflammation or in within the scrotum.

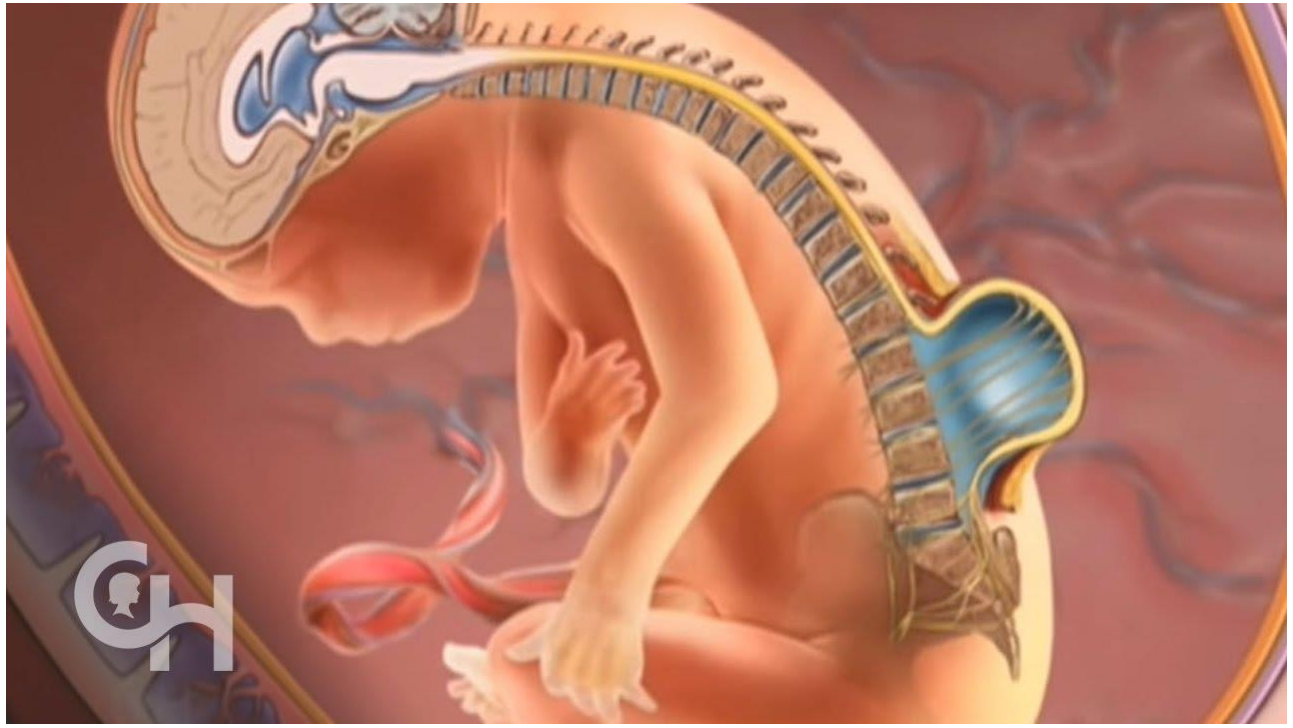


Transillumination

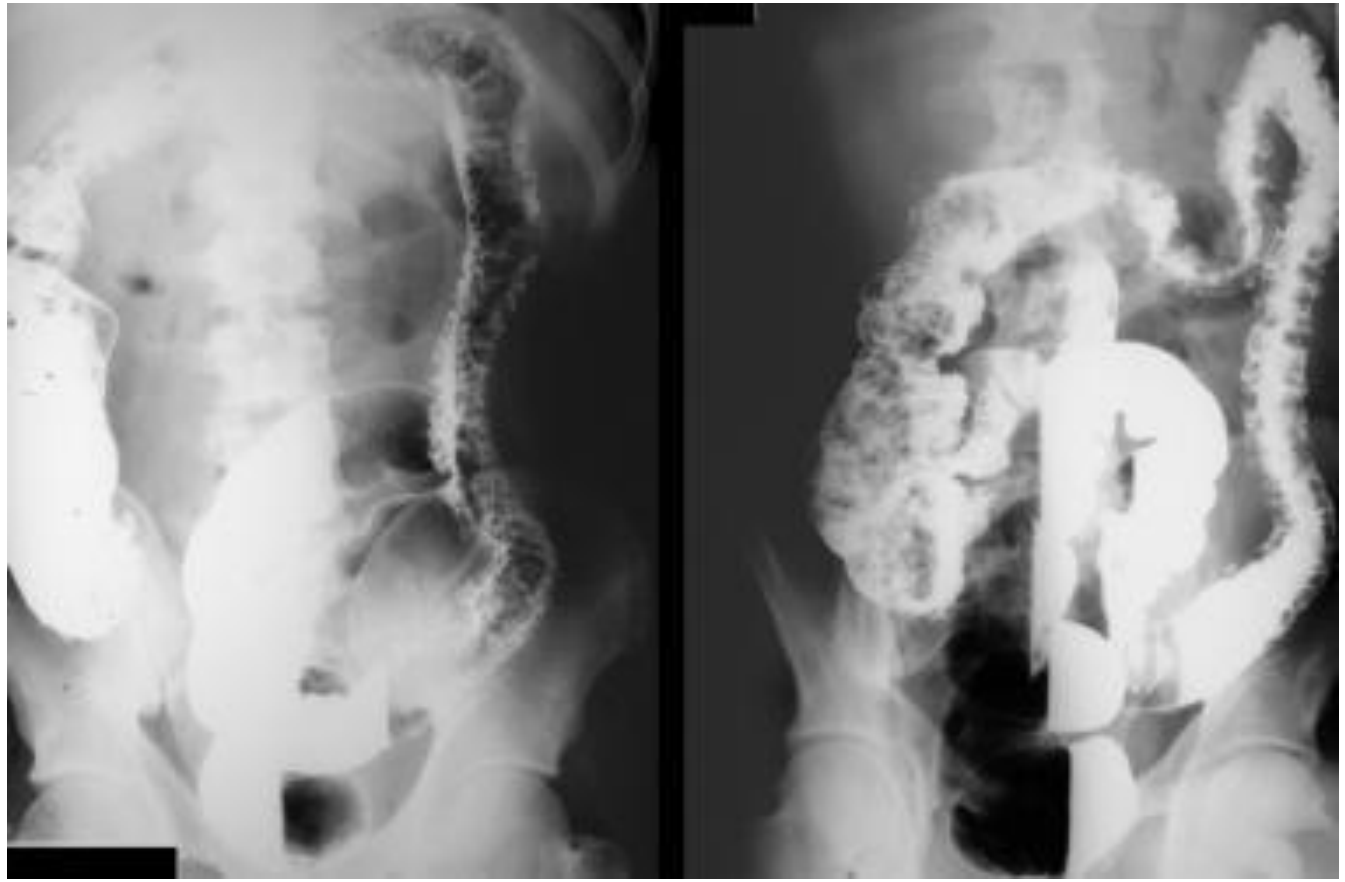


spina bifida

Spina bifida is a type of birth defect called a neural tube defect. It occurs when the bones of the spine (vertebrae) don't form properly around part of the baby's **spinal** cord.**Spina bifida** can be mild or severe. The mild form is the most common.



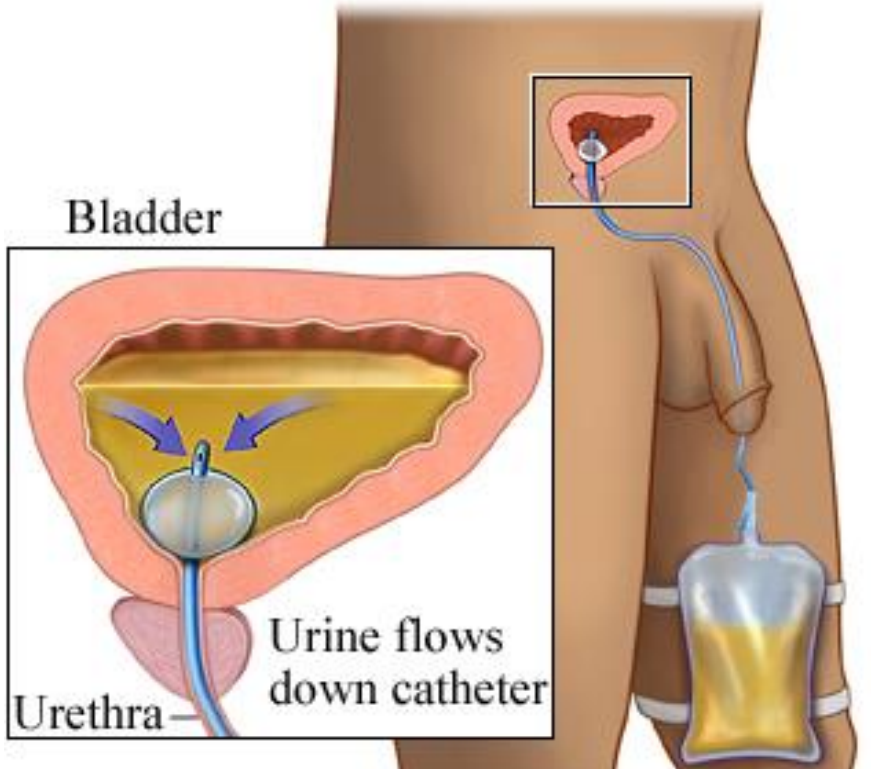
barium enema ulcerative colitis



Foley's catheter

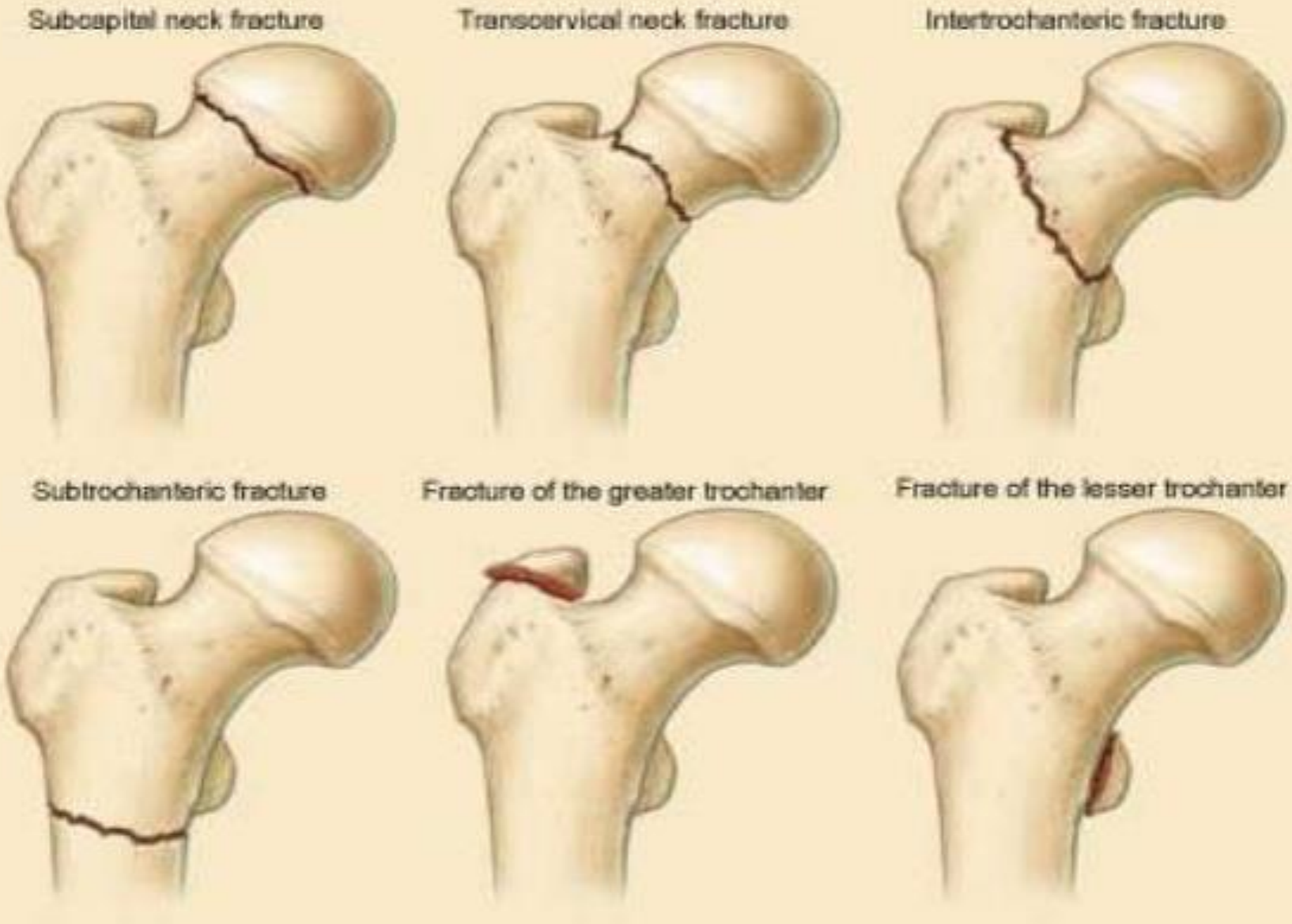
Contraindications

- Pre-existing urethral trauma
- Large space-occupying urethral mass or urethral stricture
- Urine collected by catheterization is *not* suitable for microbiology, as the sample may be contaminated. **Cystocentesis** is preferred



Foley catheter

femur neck fracture


Subcapital neck fracture
Transcervical neck fracture
Intertrochanteric fracture
Subtrochanteric fracture
Fracture of the greater trochanter
Fracture of the lesser trochanter

oropharyngeal airway

An oropharyngeal airway is a medical device called an airway adjunct used to maintain or open a patient's airway. It does this by preventing the tongue from covering the epiglottis, which could prevent the person from breathing.